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COUNTRY Poland

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SUBJECT Power Plants and Power Nets in the Opole (Oppeln) District

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1. The transformer and distributer plant (Elektrownia Okregowa) of the Oppeln district power net in Neisse (P 51/H 75) received electric power from the Silesian Power Station (Slaskie Zaklady Elektryczne) in Zaborze (Q 51/Y 47), and from the district transformer and distributer plant (Elektrownia Okregowa) in Zaborze. The power plant in Teschechnitz (Siechnice) (P 52/B 51) near Breslau functioned as an auxiliary power station. The Neisse transformer plant was equipped with 28 three-phase transformers with power of 68,620 kVA operating at a transformation ratio of 60,000 V; 15,000 V; 40,000; 6,000 V and 3,000 V to 380/225 V. In 1951, this station distributed about 66.4 million kW by means of three-phase mains at the voltage listed above. Transformer stations connected to the district power net included Cosel (P 51/X 98), Ratibor (P 51/Y 05), Zawadzki (Q 51/T 21), and Heidau/Neisse (P 51/H 48) operating at 60,000 volts; Muensterberg (P 51/H 56) and Neisse at 40,000 volts; and the following transformer stations operating at a voltage of 15,000 V: Steinau/Upper Silesia (P 51/H 94), Neustadt (P 51/H 93) near Kattowitz; Oberglogau near Neustadt (P 51/J 14); Leobschuetz (P 51/J 12); Stolzmuetz (P 51/X 85); Katscher (P 51/X 85); Krappitz (P 51/J 25); Gross Strehlitz (P 51/T 00); Malapane (P 51/T 01); Rosenberg near Oppeln (P 51/J 04); Kreuzberg (P 51/T 05); Konstadt (P 52/S 95); Namslau (P 52/C 92); Bielitz (P 51/H 86); Winzenberg (P 51/H 86); Grottkau (P 51/H 77); Ottmachau (P 51/H 64); Stephansdorf/Neisse (P 51/H 75); Patschkau (P 51/H 54); Tarchwitz (P 51/H 57); Ziegenhals/Neisse (P 51/H 83).[1]

2. The Neisse municipal hydro-electric power plant was equipped with two turbines rated at 882 KW/1,230 kVA for three-phase power at 6,000 V; two transformers rated at810 kVA and a transformation ration of 6,000 V alternating current to 2 x 200 V direct current; two rectifiers rated at 1,282 kVA; and a transformation ratio of 6,000 V alternating current to 200 V direct current. In 1951, the Neisse power plant produced 2.4 million kW/h, received 1.3 million kW/h and distributed 3.05 million kW/h through three-phase mains at 6,000 V, 380/220 V and direct current at 2 x 220 V.

3. The municipal transformer station in Cosel received its electric power from the Neisse district transformer plant (Elektrownia Okregowa). The installation equipped with 10 three-phase transformers rated at 610 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 15,000 V, 6,000 V and 3,000 V to 380/220 V. In 1951, the power station distributed 531,000 kW/h via three-phase mains at the voltages mentioned above.

4. The power distribution net in Ratibor received power from the Neisse district transformer station and from the power plant of the "Ema" Coal Mine in Radlin

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(Q 51/Y 14), Rybnik District (Q 51/Y 25). The distribution station was equipped with seven a.c. transformers rated at 1,915 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 20,000 V, 6,000 V and 3,000 V to 380/220 V; and with two 1,712 kVA transformers at a transformer ratio of 3,000 V a.c. to 440 V d.c. In 1951, the power station distributed a total of 5,2 million kWh on three-phase mains at voltages of 6,000 V, 3,000 V and 380/220 V and on d.c. mains at 440 V.

5. Power for the municipal power station in Brieg (P 51/H 89) was supplied by the Tschechnitz district transformer and switching station. The equipment available included five three-phase transformers rated at 235 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 6,000 V to 380/220 V; three transformers rated at 950 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 6,000 V a.c. to 220 V d.c.; and one rectifier with a power of 450 kVA at a transformation ratio of 6,000 V to 2 x 220 V d.c. In 1951, the power station received 1,2 million kWh. One main fed with alternating current had a voltage 6,000 V and 380/220 V and another main fed with direct current had a voltage of 220 V.

6. The municipal transformer station in Leobschuetz (P 51/J 12) received power from the Neisse district switching and transformer station. The installations included seven a.c. transformers rated at 780 kVA operating at a transformation ratio of 15,000 V to 380/220 V. In 1951, the power station distributed 0.53 million kWh via three-phase mains at the voltages indicated above.

7. The municipal transformer station in Proskau (P 51/J 16) received power from the Neisse district transformer and distribution station and was equipped with one a.c. transformer rated at 10 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 3,000 V to 220/380 V. In 1951 an amount of 0.33 million kWh was received, and 0.28 million kWh were distributed through a.c. mains at a voltage of 3,000 V and 380/220 V.

8. The Kreuzberg (P 51/T 05) municipal power plant was equipped with five a.c. transformers rated at 850 kVA and operating at a transformation ratio of 15,000 V to 3,000 and 380/220 V and two auxiliary generators driven by one steam turbine and one gas engine with a total output of 100 kW alternating current at a voltage of 3,000 V and a power of 235 kVA. Power received from the Neisse district transformer station amounted to 0.595 million kWh in 1951, while the power distributed via three-phase mains at voltages of 3,000 V and 380/220 V amounted to 0.56 million kWh.

9. The power plants of the Portland Cement Factory in Groschwitz (P 51/J 27), Oppeln District, was equipped with four steam turbines with a total power of 13,000 kWh / 16,600 kVA alternating current at a voltage of 5,500 V. The mains had voltages of 20,000, 5,000 and 380/220 V alternating current.

The main power lines in Oppeln were fed by the power plant of the cement factory in Groschwitz and were equipped with three a.c. transformers with a power of 2,535 kVA at a transformation ratio of 20,000 V to 380/220 V. In 1951, the mains distributed 7.7 million kWh alternating current at voltages of 20,000 V, 4,000 V and 380/220 V.

11. The municipal power plant in Oppeln was equipped with two steam turbines with a total output of 1,750 kW, 2,190 kVA alternating current at 3,100 V; and two generators driven by Diesel engines with a total output of 514 kW, 514 kVA direct current at a tension of 440 V. In 1951, the Oppeln power station received 7 million kWh from the power plant of the Groschwitz cement factory. The three-phase power net was fed with 20,000 V, 4,000 V and 380/220 V current and the direct current mains were fed with power at a voltage of 2 x 220 V.

12. The installations of the power plant of the Jaworzno Coal Mine in Jaworzno included four steam turbines for alternating current, one with an output of 20,000 kW, 26,450 kVA at a voltage of 6,300 V; one with an output of 11,500 kW, 12,500 kVA, at a voltage of 6,300 V; one with an output of 3,520 kW, 4,400 kVA at a voltage of 3,150 V; and one with an output of 3,300 kW, 4,125 kVA at 3,150 V. In 1950, this power plant produced 76,44 million kWh and in 1950 after the installation of the 20,000 kW turbine, the production was increased to 116,321,000 kWh. The mains operated at voltages of 60,000, 30,000, 6,000, 3,000, 380/220 and 220/127.

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